FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1839. [NO. 1138.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Nails and Window Glass.

65 KEGS NAILS,
30 boxes WINDOW GLASS,
Just received and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
March 19, 1839 37-3w

GREEN'S
STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by
WILLIAM McINTYRE.
ALSO,
Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37 1Y

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Runaway Apprentice.

3 CENTS reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, of ARNET DEAL, an appren ice [by contract,] who absented himself from the U S. Arsenal, on or about the 1st inst. Said Deal is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and stout for his age, which he says is 19 years He is reported to be in the vicinity of Fayetteville. All persons are cautioned against harboring, employing or trusting said Deal, as I shall avail myself of the law in such cases.
WILLIAM BELL, U. S. Arsenal.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-3w

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st day of April, 1835, a negro girl named EDY, now about 30 years of age, dark complected, ordinary size, good countenance.

Also, on the 26th February, 1839, a negro man named STEPHEN, aged about 26 or 27 years, about 6 feet high, dark complection, weighs about 175 lbs., has no beard or whiskers.

He is a brother of the above named woman, and it is probable that they are now together, and lurking about this neighborhood, or the adjoining part of Richmond county, say about Gilchrist's Mills, where they have relations.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or being secured in any Jail so that I get them again, or $15 for either. Any information addressed to the Subscriber at Solemn Grove P. O, N C will be attended to. DANIEL SMITH.
Qwhiffi District, Cumberland C'ty, } 37-3wpd.
March 14, 1839.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, 5¼ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any safe jail so that I can get him It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina
ALEX L. WALKER.
March 12, 1839. 37 3m

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 14th instant, a white boy named RICHARD REA, who says he is a bound apprentice to Thos. Meredith, of Raleigh. Said boy is about 18 years of age, dark hair, &c. The said Thos. Meredith is hereby notified to come forward, pay charges and take him away.
ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.
Fayetteville, March 14, 1839. 37tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no dis appointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a connection in business under the firm of
H. & D. J. LILLY,
And are now opening a very large Stock of seasonable GOODS

In their Stock may be found extra fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Crape Camlets and Bombazines, Brown Linens and Drillings, with a variety of Goods for Summer wear.

French, English and American Prints, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Silk Goods of nearly every description, fancy Shawls and Collars, Gloves and Hosiery in great variety, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, superfine Velvets and Serges, Tailors' Trimmings in great variety and prime quality, Irish Linens and Lawns, Thread Cambrics, fine hem stitched and common Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Fronts, Italian Cravats and Stocks in great variety.

A large assortment of 3 4, 7 8, 4 4 and 5 4 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached Ditto, Suffolk and Hamilton Drills.

Also, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hard ware and Cutlery, together with a large assortment of Bonnets, of the latest style, some of which are very handsome.

Purchasers will please examine this Stock before buying, as it may be to their interest. We intend selling low either at Wholesale or Retail.
HENRY LILLY,
EDM'D J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, March 20, 1839. 37-10w

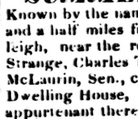
Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

15 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
67 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
20 hhds. bright Cuba MOLASSES,
For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
March 19, 1839 37-3w

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand.)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Flaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20. 1839. 37tf

Notice,



THAT on the last Monday in March and September, a FAIR known by the name and style of the Gold Mine Grove Fair, will be held at the Grove, in Moore County, by
WILLIAM BARRETT, Sen.
March 5, 1839. 37-3wpd

IN STORE,

10 TONS Swedes and English IRON,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d. to 5 in spike,
20 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans MOLASSES,
10 hhds do. and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 sacks Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
15 do Laguira and Java do,
30 kegs No. 1 and 2 White Lead, in Oil,
30 boxes 8 x 10 & 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bales Northern Hay,
20 bbls Mullet and Mackerel,
20 dozen Windsor, Rush, and Cane-seat Chairs,
First quality Wharncliffe & Congress Pocket and Pen KNIVES.
—*AFLOAT*,—
100 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES,
For sale by
COOK & CO.
Fayetteville, N C. March 13, 1839. 36 3w

Received per Steam Boat,

20 HHDS. Attakapas SUGAR,
5 casks Cheese,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
5 casks London Porter.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 12. 1839. 36tf

VALUABLE
Summer Establishment
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy
SUMMER RESIDENCE,
Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of S ables,—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE —Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor.
THOMAS ASHE
March 9. 36 tf.

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do . Sattinetts.
Also, in Store, at very low prices,—
100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1839. 26tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN KYD, or the Wizard of the Sea; Neal Malone, and other Tales of Ireland; The Bench and the Bar, by the author of the Great Metropolis; Memoirs of Charles Mathews; Oliver Twist, by Boz, with plates. School Books, Paper, &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
March 13.

60 LARGE KENTUCKY BEAR SKINS,
10 hhds. low priced SUGAR,
10 do prime Molasses,
50 barrels Country Whiskey.
For sale by
THO. S. LUTTERLOH.

To Rent.

A LARGE STABLE on Hillsborough Street, a few yards below my Store.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 13, 1839. 36 3w

Molasses.

39 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES, received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale by EDW'D W. WILLKINGS.
January 22, 1839 29tf

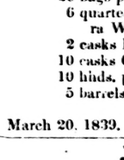
NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Hugeenot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books; just received by
E. J. HALE.
March 4.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.
Witness, Norman McKinnon.
Fayetteville, Sept 4, 1838. 20tf

CITY HOTEL,
NEW YORK.



THE PUBLIC are informed that the above named spacious Establishment has recently undergone extensive alterations and repairs—a splendid new Dining Room has been erected, and new Parlors for gentlemen provided, which makes it now one of the most pleasant Hotels in the country. The Proprietors respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to this Establishment, and give the assurance, that if cleanliness, a good table, and attentive servants are claims to their favors, the City Hotel shall not be excelled.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected with great care, which, with a quantity of the old stock of the Messrs. Jennings & Willard, form a selection rarely equalled.
JOHN H. GARDNER,
E. PACKER.
New York, January, 1839. 33-6w

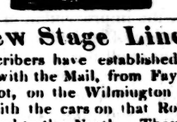
DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, }
Wilmington, Feb. 22, 1839. }

THE Proprietors of the Stock of this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in April next, to take into consideration the propriety of opening Books for the unsubscribed balance of the Capital Stock of said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
35 3t] J. D. JONES, President.



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 7 P. M.
Arrive at do. Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 1 A. M.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27 1Ypd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 of which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings: also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 150 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and is within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres, including my Saw Mill, and other houses; the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and none more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, this Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me, and I will show them the Property at any time.
WM. R. CARMAN.
Jan. 8, 1839. 27t

Look here!

I HAVE just received,
350 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plastering,
12 do rotten Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair, for plastering,
Laths kept constantly on hand
All of the above is for sale by the subscriber.—Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N C.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
March 6, 1839. 35 7w
N. B I am prepared to do Plastering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Feb 18, 1839. 33 f

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS CHANCE.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

As a young man of fashionable appearance was turning the corner of the Rue de Seine, he suddenly stopped, and, raising his glass, began to examine an old painting, hanging against the wall, with the air of a connoissieur. While thus engaged, his eye accidentally rested on the figure of a lad respectably dressed, standing in a dark corner—one hand covered his face, while the other was stretched out to receive the contributions of the charitable. At this moment two females were passing; one was enveloped in the ample folds of a plaid cloak, and a thick veil, through the latter of which one could distinguish the clear blue eyes of a young girl, sparkling like two brilliant stars through the gloom of night; the other had the appearance of a waiting maid.

"Lend me some money, Ninette," said the young lady, who had observed the boy, "I have forgotten my purse." "Well! and so have I, mademoiselle, I have but just sufficient to pay for crossing the Pont des Arts.—We must give you something another time, child," continued the soubrette to the youthful mendicant as she passed on. "No, no—lend me what you have," replied her young mistress, laying hold of her arm, "we can go over the Pont des Tuileries." "But, mademoiselle, that is so much farther; and you know how uneasy madame is when we are too late—there! it is just striking two at the Institute." "An additional reason that you should lend me your money quickly," added the young lady, in a tone of slight impatience. The two sous were dropped into the thin pale hand of the little fellow.

The young man who had been examining the picture, observing this interesting scene, directed his glass towards the lady, as she hastened away to make up for lost time, and in stepping over the wet pavement with the grace of an elegant Parisian, exhibited a foot and ankle of faultless symmetry. But turning the corner formed by the quay at this place, she was soon out of sight. He then approached the little mendicant, who still held the two-sous piece, and placed in his hand a five-franc.

The poor little fellow, on discovering the amount of the donation, was quite overcome by feelings of gratitude—"Oh! you are very good, very kind, sir! —this is just as much as we want to pay our lodgings; without it our landlord would have turned us out, and my father must have slept in the street tonight. Oh! sir, you have saved his life." And the poor fellow leant against the wall for support.—"What is your father doing, my lad!" said the young man, in a compassionate tone. "Nothing, sir; he was a coachman, but was disabled by an accident, and now he can do nothing; while my mother lived she worked for him; but since her death, we have been obliged to pawn our furniture, and I can do nothing. I have come out to-day in despair to beg. Oh! how painful it has been—I can never do it again, but, mon Dieu! to-morrow will come, would that I could work." "And why not, my lad, you express yourself well; I suppose you can read and write!" "O yes, sir, and cast accounts also; my mother taught me." "If your father has no objection, you shall be my servant, and I will provide for him too." The poor lad, overwhelmed with gratitude, burst into tears, and could with difficulty express a wish that his benefactor should come and see his father. They turned into the Rue Mazarine. "My name," said the little fellow, "is Thom, I shall be fourteen next Easter," and he stood on tiptoe in order to appear to the best advantage; "I promise to be very careful, attentive, and faithful; I can bear hunger without inconvenience—I am used to it. You can pay my wages to my father, after deducting the five francs which you gave me, and then, you know, I shall not have received charity." The young man smiled. "I shall thus do for my poor old father, what he did for me when I was helpless. Is not this right, sir!—But here is the house. Excuse me if I walk first, sir, the passage is dark." He led his benefactor through a winding passage, and up numerous flights of steps, until they arrived at a miserable garret, where they found the old coachman lying on a wretched pallet, surrounded by all the appearance of extreme poverty. He, of course, readily consented to the proposition of M. Amadee de Tainville, to take Thom into his service, and himself to the hospital of Rochefoucault.

Thom, equipped in a handsome livery, waited on his master the next evening, to ask if he had any further commands for him, and if he had acquitted himself to his satisfaction. "Quite so," was the reply—"Are you content with your new situation?"—"Oh! yes, sir,—there is but one thing that troubles me now,—If I could but thank the pretty girl that gave me the two sous yesterday."—"How do you know that she was pretty," said his master eagerly. "It was her voice, sir,—oh! that sweet voice still sounds in my ears; I should know it a hundred years hence, if I were to live so long.—And, when I think," continued he, "that she preferred going round the Pont des Tuileries rather than refuse to assist the unfortunate! Perhaps I should not have attracted your notice, if it had not been for her.—But I hope to see her again." And a tear of gratitude rolled down his sunken cheek. Amadee de Tainville sighed and dismissed Thom for the night.

As the waiting woman and her young mistress turned the corner of the street in which they resided, a post-chaise dashed by them, and suddenly compelled them to draw up against the wall. "How late you are, Antonine," said Mr. Darblay, a grave and worthy magistrate of the *Cour Royale*, in a tone of reproach; "your cousin arrived unexpectedly in your absence, and the ambassador with whom he travels to Naples, having only allowed him time to change horses, he was obliged to leave Paris without seeing you. You are not yet personally acquainted with him my child, and I wished to introduce you to each other before he set out for Italy, where he is to remain six months."—"I beg your pardon, my dear papa," said Antonine, breathless with running; "but it was" * * *—"is your aunt worse, then!" exclaimed Madame Darblay, eagerly.—"No, dear me, she is much better, but it was * * * Oh, I'll tell you another time; at present, let us talk of my cousin Gustavus."

About six months after this, M. Darblay was sitting one morning in his great arm chair, at a round table, strewed with books, albums and journals of all sorts. An open letter bearing the post mark of Naples, lay before him; Madame Darblay, seated by his side, held some embroidery, but her labours had evidently been suspended by something of greater interest.

So your nephew, madam, declines to become my son-in-law; he has broken the connexion which his father and myself were so anxious to form, by marrying a stranger. I wish him every happiness, but I regret his marriage; the prospect of uniting him to our family was the hope and consolation of my old age."—"Antonine is still very young," replied Madame Darblay, timidly, hastily seizing the letter and putting it in her pocket.

Antonine approached her mother gaily, but soon perceived by her countenance that something disagreeable had occurred; and although she possessed the entire confidence of her parents, she would not increase their embarrassmentby unseasonable questions. She, therefore, in order to withdraw their thoughts from the subject, whatever it might be, sat down at the piano, and after preluding with great taste and delicacy, executed a slow and melancholy movement, from which she passed rapidly to a gay and lively air * * *. Dinner was announced, and M. Darblay, who had now recovered his habitual cheerfulness, led his wife and daughter into the dining room.

During the afternoon, while M. Darblay was enjoying his usual "siesta," Antonine and her mother walked in the garden; and the latter, after some hesitation, addressed her daughter on the subject which appeared to press so heavy on her mind.

"Antonine, my dear, your cousin Gustavus is married!—you must think of him no more"—"It will not be difficult to comply with your request, my dear mother, as I have never seen my cousin," replied Antonine, calmly—"I only saw the post-chaise in which he departed for Italy."—"If Gustavus had known your merits," continued Madame Darblay, "he would not have renounced the engagement his father had made for him on his death-bed; therefore I excuse him. You arrived ten minutes too late! Singular chance!" added she, with a sigh.—"And if you knew the cause of that *chance*," said Antonine, gaily.—"My dear," returned Madame Darblay, recollecting herself, there is no such thing as *chance*, —it is God who directs; and, what we call chance, is happy or unhappy, according as the cause that has produced it is good or bad."—"Oh! make yourself easy on the subject then—the *cause* was good. It will be all for the best. Who knows if I should have been happy with my cousin?"

* * * * * * *

The steam boat, "la Ville de Corbeil," was on the point of starting from the quay de la Greve; the deck was crowded with passengers, and the smoke ascended from its funnel in a thick, black column, when a young man, followed by a servent carrying a portmanteau, alighted from a cabriolet, and jumped on board as the bell rang. The noise and bustle of starting having subsided, and each passenger having arranged himself with a view to his comfort during the short voyage, some began to read the poetry of de Lamartine; others were engaged with the morning papers; but the greater number were leaning over the side, staring vacantly at the boiling foam occasioned by the wheels, as if listening to the grumbling of the gently gliding wave for being impeded in its course towards the sea. Things were in this state when a heavy splash was heard at one end of the boat, and, immediately afterwards, a cry of "My father!"—My father is drowning!—Help!" A voice at the other extremity responded, "That's her voice, sir!' Another splash was heard, and, in a few seconds, two men were seen in the water, one of whom, who appeared to be an expert swimmer, supported the other with some difficulty. The boat was stopped, and the drowning man and his preserver were, with the assistance of ropes, taken on board; where the former soon recovered, under the tender care of his wife and daughter.

The "Ville de Corbeil" continued its voyage, and the passengers resumed their former occupations.

M. Darblay had a summer retreat on the Banks of the Seine, not far from Corbeil, to which he sometimes retired from the active duties of his office. It was to this retirement he was going on the present occasion, when, approaching incautiously too near the side, he fell overboard. As soon as he could speak, he eagerly asked to whom he was indebted for his life!"—"To M. Amadee de Tainville," answered Thom who was very officious in rendering every assistance to M. Darblay.—"Amadee de Tainville!" echoed M. Darblay, "your father was my most intimate college friend," added he, offering his hand; "but the military life he embraced separated us, and he fell on the field of battle. I am glad chance has made me indebted to his son for my life."—"*Chance!*" murmured Antonine, with her eyes full of tears—"Might I ask the object of your voyage!" said Madame Darblay. "This question is not prompted by cold and idle curiosity, as you may readily imagine, but by the lively interest in one to whom I owe so much."—"The truth is," answered Te Tainville, "that I have no further object than a simple excursion in the environs of Paris." The Ville de Corbiel had by this time, arrived at her destination, Madame Darblay having first consulted her husband's looks, pressed de Tainville to do them the honor of accepting the hospitality of their country residence for a few days. Amadee accepted the offer without much hesitation; and, giving his arm to Madame Darblay, he led her on shore. Antonine followed, leaning on the arm of her father; and Thom and the waiting-woman, carrying the band-boxes, brought up the rear.

On a fine summer evening, some months after the events related above, the family of the Darblays, having ordered chairs to be carried to the terrace in front of their house, which commanded a view of the Seine, were enjoying the cool evening breeze, and admiring the rich landscape before them, softened by the last feeble rays of the setting sun. Antonine, who was sitting on her mother's knee, appeared thoughtful and melancholy; her eyes were alternately directed to her father and the river.—"Antonine," said her mother, "what is the matter with you! If you are unhappy at the thoughts of your approaching marriage say so; there is still time to withdraw."—Oh! I am not unhappy, but I am always melancholy when I look at the dark stream which winds along so tranquilly; I think of the frightful moment when it had nearly swallowed my dear father,—and then I think of his preserver! Oh! how I thank you for allowing me to love Amadee de Tainville."—"De Tainville is a noble fellow," interrupted M. Darblay, "and he is rising rapidly in his honourable profession:—I should be proud of such a son; and I therefore bless the chance that has given him to me as a son in law."—"*Chance!*" repeated Antonine with an air of abstraction, "mamma says there is no such thing; but that every thing is directed by the hand of God."

The morrow was a joyful, a solemn day; it was that of the marriage of Antonine Darblay and Amadee de Tainville. The neighbouring peasants had been invited to participate in the festivities, and were assembled in the court; the domestics, dressed in their best, and decorated with white favours, occupied the antechamber,—Thom alone was absent. Amadee, accompanied by his friends and relations, anxiously awaited his affianced in the drawing-room. She entered, leaning on her father's arm. The beautiful bride, enveloped in the graceful folds of a white veil, and resembling the figure of an angel surrounded by clouds, was presented to the friends of the bridegroom by her father, and Madame Darblay, on her part, introduced de Tainville to his new relations. The bridegroom, seizing the hand of Antonine, conducted her to the deep recess of a large window, the curtains of which were partly drawn, and, removing them, exhibited the figure of a mendicant. It was Thom dressed as when he asked charity in the Rue de Seine, and holding in his hand a two-sous piece. Antonine, after a little hesitation, recollected Thom, and turning to Amadee, demanded an explanation of this scene.—"It is thus you have always appeared to my imagination;—since that day I sought you every where, but without success, till the fearful moment when Thom knew your voice." Madame Darblay, observing the emotion of Antonine, approached to know the cause of it,

"Ah! my dear mother!" cried Antonine, hiding here face in her bosom "you are right—"*there is no such thing as chance!*"

Our attention was attracted the other day to an exhibition, in the store of a merchant here, of a quantity of twilled linsey-woolsey goods from the Phenix factory in Fayetteville.—As unimportant an affair, as this would be elsewhere, it here marks the course of well sustained efforts to improve the condition of our communities, and to turn to proper use, the advantages we so eminently possess.—*Wilmington Weekly Chronicle.*

The result of the election in New Hampshire is thus told in a letter from the editor of the Boston Atlas, dated on Wednesday last:

"We have intelligence from about one-half of the whole State. The Loco Focos have succeeded by their usual majority, say 4,000. The aggregate vote is smaller than it was last year. The whole Loco Foco Congress ticket is elected by about the same majority as last Governor. Concord, Dover, Nashua and Portsmouth have chosen Whig representatives. It is not quite certain whether the Locos have carried a majority of the House of Representatives, but we give up every thing."

This result is the same as last year.

Another Post Office Explosion!—Great excitement existed at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday last, by the report of "astounding developements" having been made relative to the financial affairs of the Post Office. It is said that large defalcations have been discovered, and that letters containing money have been plundered. One of the Clerks has been arrested on suspicion, and other persons concerned have *Swartwouted.* We shall know the whole truth in a day or two.

The Michigan State Bank suspended specie payments on the 25th ultimo. It will resume, it is supposed, in sixty days, its charter authorising it to suspend for that period without incurring a forfeiture. The City Bank of Detroit has also suspended. They were Loco Foco institutions. The Bank of Michigan, and the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Detroit, continue to maintain their credit unimpaired.

Baltimore Chronicle.

In January, 1830, President *Jackson* nominated *Samuel Swartwout,* to be Collector of the customs for the port of New York, vice *Jonathan Thompson, removed.* On the 20th of March following, a memorial was presented to the Senate, praying that the nomination might not be confirmed. That body then resumed the consideration of the nomination, and on the question, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this appointment?" it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 25, nays 21—Messrs. Forsyth, Benton, Grundy, Woodbury, and Dickerson, voting in the *affirmative!* And yet, the administration prints have the audacity to insinuate that he was a Whig!

Georgia Journal.

Anti-Abolition.—An immense meeting of the people of Cincinnati was held at the Court House in that city on the 9th instant, at which resolutions condemnatory, in the strongest manner, of the principles and objects of the Abolitionists, were unanimously adopted. All parties, the friends of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Clay, and of Gen. Harrison, united in this patriotic expression of sentiment. Amongst other things the resolutions declare that the Constitution was the result of a compromise, and that any association calculated by its principles to break the compact thus formed, is a breach of faith to the dead, an absolute wrong to the living —detestable alike for its bad faith, and its insurrectionary and most treasonable designs.

It was also further resolved, that so long as these societies exist, and continue their exertions, the meeting would oppose them by such legislation as will place the aiders and abettors of such schemes in their true positions, as parricidal enemies to the land that has fostered and protected them, and use all honest efforts to make the propagandists of their doctrines amenable, by law, to the penalties appropriate to a mischievous internal foe.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

A Heart-felt wish.—The Newburyport Herald relates the following anecdote:

The United States ship Wasp was fitted out from that town, and carried out a number of brave tars, among whom were some who left behind them wives and children. The ship was lost, and the representatives of her crew received a very handsome sum from the government. At the time the money was paid, the wife of a lost husband received about five hundred dollars, in presence of some other wives whose husbands had remained at home, and were then living. One of them, looking at the money as it was paid to the wife of a husband who was lost, exclaimed, "I wish my husband had been in the Wasp!"

Morus Multicaulis.—There is now passing through the Dismal Swamp Canal two schooners laden with this new and valuable article, worth *forty thousand dollars,* the property of one gentleman in Edenton, and raised by himself.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Died, in the town of Oysterbay, L. Island, on the 31st of January, Mr. JAMES BYLES, aged about *one hundred and eighteen years.* Mr. Byles was a native of France; he came to this country when a boy; was a soldier under General Wolfe; and was present when that brave officer fell. Also, on the same evening, ALEXANDER McGREGGOR, son-in-law of Mr. Byles, in the 80th year of his age.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 20.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The North America, Capt. Bowber, brings us Liverpool papers of Feb. 7th, one day later.

Lord Durham has expressed in the House of Lords his wish that the Canada question might be brought forward as soon as possible.

The Duke of Wellington in his remarks upon the Address to the Queen, expressed himself with great feeling against the piratical invasions of Upper Canada on our Northern frontier.

Sir Robert Peel commented at length, and with great severity on the recent movements in Central Asia, and talked war against the United States, concluding, however, with saying that "it was his duty, therefore, as a member of the British Parliament, to make an appeal to the United States against the injustice of such a course."

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The Address to the Queen was the topic of much discussion in the Lords and Commons: and on it the members of Commons commented very freely upon the position of these United States as to the Canadas.

Lord Vernon, who seconded the Address, complimented Sir John Colborne, and deplored the Piratical incursions from this side of the line; which, he was happy to see, the Canadian Militia of themselves had put down.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON said—My lords, I now come to the last part of the speech, to which I have listened with the utmost anxiety; and I am happy to find in this speech what was thought necessary on a former occasion, namely, a declaration on the part of her Majesty of her firm determination to maintain her sovereignty over her provinces in North America. My lords, I could wish that this declaration of her Majesty had been accompanied by corresponding efforts to enable her Majesty to carry these intentions into effect.

It is a trifling insurrection, and confined to one part of the country; but it has been accompanied by an invasion and an attack upon the persons and property of her Majesty's peaceable subjects on all parts of the frontier adjoining the United States, by inhabitants of the United States, and for no reason whatever but because her Majesty's subjects are obedient and loyal to her Majesty (hear! and cheers.)

Certainly, my lords, I should wish to see a corresponding preparation made, and measures adopted, with a view of carrying into execution the intentions which her Majesty has declared, of maintaining her sovereignty over these provinces. [Cheers] My lords, the system of private war which prevails on that frontier, is unknown to any other part of the world. We read of such things in the history of barbarian nations—we read of such a system carried on against the Austrian monarchy, which lasted from century to century. All these were wars of barbarism against civilization. Never were there any instances of such wars between civilized nations, except in the case before us.

I trust noble lords and the other house of Parliament will look a little farther into this very important subject, and draw the attention of government closely to it; for it appears to me eminently necessary that some measure should be taken to induce the government of the United States to put into operation some effectual steps for the suppression of these outrageous proceedings. [Hear, hear!]

Let them consider closely the consequences of that invasion, for it seems to me, that if some steps are not speedily taken on the part of her Majesty to enforce that passage of the royal speech of which I approve so highly, we shall find our province of Upper Canada treated much in the same way in which the province of Texas has been treated. (Hear, hear, hear.) This is a point to which I beg to draw the particular attention of her Majesty's government.

I entreat of them to consider this war as a great national war [hear, hear!]; to remember that the highest national interests are involved in it, and that we must proceed on a large scale of action, if we wish to bring it to an early and satisfactory period [hear, hear!]

I have no doubt of the intentions of the President of the United States in the matter, but at the same time, I cannot but feel regret when I see American subjects coming armed into our territory, armed and provided too, with cannon taken from the United States, and belonging to the United States [hear, hear!] I cannot, I say, but feel deep regret and much surprise, when I see these American subjects publicly invading our territories, and am told that it cannot be prevented by the government of the United States [hear, hear!].

There can, I conceive, be no doubt that the civil government of any country is capable at any time of preventing the collection of bodies of troops within its territory and their invasion of neighboring states [hear, hear, hear!] But here we see the United States sitting down quietly, and taking hardly any notice whatever of the invasion by its subjects of the British provinces. [hear, hear.]

Lord MELBOURNE—In alluding to another part of the speech, the subject of which it is impossible to regard without considerable uneasiness and vexation—I refer to the State of Canada—the noble Duke, while he appears to approve of that part of the speech, states that he could have wished to see some corresponding measures of vigor adopted by the Government, in order to carry that determination into effective operation.

It is quite clear that a state of things does exist on the North American frontier greatly to be deplored; yet, when we remember the disposition exhibited by the various states there to interfere with each other's affairs, and the tendency to private warfare with each other, not greatly to be wondered at. When, however, the noble duke so strongly expresses his regret at not seeing a vigorous demonstration made in our Canadian province, in order to enable our subjects there to repel the outrageous aggressions upon them, I am somewhat at a loss to understand what he has to complain of in this respect.

There is in that country a very large regular establishment, besides a very considerable militia force, together forming an army powerful enough to laugh to scorn any attempt which may be made by the sympathisers.—When, however, we consider the character of the country, its innumerable and extensive lakes, forests, morasses, it would be quite impossible to keep up such a force as utterly to prevent all sudden aggressions and predatory excursions.

Therefore I know not, with reference to this province itself, what stronger measure you could adopt; but, with respect to the government of the United States, I agree with the noble duke that every means should be taken to do that which it is the duty of every government to do, namely, to keep its subjects within its own frontiers, and prevent bodies of one state making attacks on their neighbors in another.

There is no reason, I apprehend, to doubt the sincerity of the government of the United States as to its wish to carry into effect the stipulations binding on it as regards its duties to its neighbors; but, considering the nature of the country—considering the comparative wildness of those districts—and also considering the character of the government—it must be admitted that it has serious difficulties to contend with in carrying this object into effect.

Every exertion, however, has been used, and every representation has been made, in order to induce the government of the United States to exert itself for this object (hear, hear!) I therefore trust that those exertions will be successful, and, above all, when it is known what has been the result in our provinces, where every attempt that has been made at invasion has been completely discomfited. I trust, therefore, that an end will be put to this wild spirit, which is as dangerous to their neighbors as it is discreditable to those citizens of the United States (hear, hear!)

Lord Melbourne was followed by Lord Brougham.

He purposely abstained from all observation on the question of Canada; he abstained from it, not because he agreed in the observations of the noble mover of the address upon that subject, the sort of lecture which in passing his noble friend had read to their lordships, the other house of Parliament, and the Crown, on account of a measure which was passed last session by Queen, Lords, and Commons; but upon that he would say nothing, because his noble friend the last governor of Canada had that night most manfully, and in a manner which in his opinion did him the highest honour, testified his anxious and most natural and justifiable earnestness and even impatience of every hour that passed over his head until that question had been brought in his presence before their lordships. (Hear, hear.) He reserved what he had to say upon the general question to that occasion, which would be the proper time for the discussion. But the noble duke made a remark to which he could not avoid adverting, because he did not think the noble viscount who spoke last was sufficiently aware of the grounds on which the noble duke put the question, and the failure of his argument, which seemed to him, with all respect, to be complete in that point of view. "Why," said the noble duke, "did not the American Government interfere along that widely extended, barren, uninhabited, and in many respects uncultivated frontier, to prevent individuals passing over under the influence of political opinions, or worse motives, in order to commit predatory, or aid in rebellious expeditions?" The noble duke, as appeared to him, in a great degree answered himself; for he said, "let me tell the Government, that if such expeditions from the United States across the Canadian frontier continue, if such a predatory or political system of interference is persevered in, all the power of the English Government in Canada will not avail to prevent retaliatory measures by the subjects of Canada on those of the United States." But if all the power of a government much more solidly established—a government with much better means of repressing such proceedings—a government much more vigorous than that of a republic like the United States could be supposed to be—if an established government, with 12 000 regular troops, besides militia, backed too by the great mass of the people, was unable to prevent such incursions, what could Mr. President Van Buren be expected to accomplish with no such means, with an equally extended frontier, with the people not taking part with him to repress such incursions, but sympathizing with them, having no standing army and no regular militia, when we professed that our own Government, much more vigorous, much better armed, having a standing army, a regular militia, a much better force at home and abroad, could not prevent reprisals! But then it might be said, it would be just to make reprisals on the one hand, while the predatory incursions on the other were lawless and unjustifiable. The difficulty of prevention, however, was not in proportion to the injustice of the aggression or the badness of the cause, but in proportion to the intensity of the motives of the sympathizers; and whether the motive was plunder or political sympathy did not in any degree alter the question. He rejoiced in the harmony which prevailed between this country and America. He looked on the continuance of peace between those two countries as of the utmost possible importance to England, as well as to America—to the peace, civilization, and happiness of the whole world; and putting into one scale the continuance of those pacific dispositions, the uninterrupted endurance of that unbroken harmony, and into the other the whole value of all the Canadian possessions of the Crown put together—if he held the balance, the latter would kick the beam.

Mr. E. Bulwer, who moved the Address in the Commons, and Mr. G. Wood, who seconded it, both thought the recent occurrences in America brought disgrace upon our Government, but expressed themselves satisfied with its peaceable intentions.

Lord John Russell was explicit enough, declaring that the supremacy of England, must be maintained in North America, at all hazards; and that whether the expense was great or small ministers were ready to encounter it.

He declared, however, that no suspicion of bad faith could attach to the government of the United States, and that it had done every thing that could be expected of it.

Louis Phillipe is imitating the policy of Mr. Van Buren in dismissing office holders who will not toe his mark. M. Persil, President of the Commission of the Mint, whose office was worth about $6000 per ann., has been dismissed for political reasons, and so novel is this, that it creates quite a sensation.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 6.

The sales on Thursday last were 3000 bags; Friday 2500; Saturday 2000; Monday 4000, 1500 taken on speculation; Tuesday 3500, 1500 on speculation; and to-day 5000, 2000 on speculation. There has been a fair demand since last week; in prices a decline of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. in Brazils has taken place, but American continues steady. The import of the week amounts to 11 633 bags.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Quite a Picture!—The Warrenton Times thus sketches the Richmond Enquirer:

When he first came upon the stage, bundled up in his conservative over-coat, ill concealing the loco foco figure, his actions were dubious, his blows were awkward, his position was wretched. There he stood between his divided party, a *professed* conservative, but *practical* locofoco; the connecting link between the rowdy outright and the demi-gentleman. He was scorned by the locofocos, disregarded by the conservatives, and derided by the whigs.

This half-way business, we saw, could not last long. His conservatism we knew must go to pot. Accordingly we have seen him, on the late occasion, in full assemblage of the whole State, like Billy Button in the Flying Wardrobe, cast off first his conservative great coat—then his long-tail blue—then his waistcoat—then his shams—his sham again—another sham—another—another yet, a sham again—again—a sham—a sham—Heavens! what a mass of sham disguised his fair proportions! Behold him now denuded of his cumbrous conservatism! How free his motions! How natural and unconstrained! With the buoyant spirit of youth, he bounds into the box of his sub-treasury coach; and, with a light heart and thin pair of breeches, this most accomplished whip rattles his machine over the nation, reckless of its "*destructive properties*," and "*revolutionary tendencies*."

How strange! A professed conservative driving the sub-treasury stage! Imagine a poor way-faring whig to stop him in his mad drive, with holloa driver! you have dropped your way-bill, handing him a paper which reads thus:

From a Richmond Enquirer of last fall.

"We (*Mr. Ritchie*) can have no alternative, we dare not hesitate between our country and our party. This odious sub-treasury scheme must be resisted at all hazards and every sacrifice. We view it with a holy horror! Whilst it will prostrate the best interest of our country, its tendency is subversive of every principle of republicanism. It is ruinous and revolutionary."

"Damn the way-bill!" shouts this reckless driver, and crack goes the whip, and round the wheels.

The Distribution of the Surplus.—Our readers will remember, that at the first session of the Congress which has just expired, a law was passed, on the suggestion of the Treasury, postponing the payment to the States, of the *fourth instalment of the surplus*, until 1st January 1839.

Inasmuch as no law was passed at the recent session, prolonging the period of postponement, the payment is now due and demandable by the States; and the original appropriation being from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, we do not see but that the Treasury must, in obedience to law, make the distribution, or confess to empty boxes.

The omission to legislate on the subject, is ascribed to the forgetfulness towards the close of the session of the House, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *C. C. Cambreleng*, who did not call up the bill passed by the Senate for further postponement.

N. Y. American.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

THE DEFALCATION OF WM. M. PRICE.

From the report of the Committee of Investigation, we gather the following facts in relation to the defalcation of this person.

It appears that, by a rule of the Treasury Department, all Bonds to be put in suit were delivered by the Collector to the District Attorney. If the parties desired to pay a part of the demand, the Attorney was not authorized to receive them, but the payment must be made to the Collector. If the whole amount was tendered, the Attorney could receive it and deposite the same in Bank to the credit of the Collector. This practice Mr. Price adhered to generally from the time of his appointment in 1834 until some time in the year 1837, when the practice of receiving part payment of bonds became a settled one with him. Large sums of money were thus placed in his hands, which he retained for two, three, and in one case ten months, without rendering any account of such receipt. He also received $5000 from an Insolvent in 1835, which he never accounted for, and another sum of $2500 in the same year from the assignee of another Insolvent. By all these means he became a defaulter, at the time he absconded, in the sum of $72,134 36. It is the opinion of the Committee, that a proper attention on the part of the Solicitor of the Treasury, would have detected these several defalcations soon after they occurred.

The Committee make the following remark in relation to Mr. Price:—

"But there is a cause auxiliary to that of inefficiency or negligence in the administration of the department of the Solicitor of the Treasury, to which are ascribable the incipient impulses of Mr. Price's defalcation. It is to be found in the pecuniary irresponsibility and want of trustworthiness, as a professional man, at the time of his appointment to the office of district attorney in 1834, by President Jackson, as also at the time of his re-appointment in 1838, by President Van Buren. These characteristics of Mr. Price appear to have been notorious at each period of his appointment in the community from which he was selected."

In support of the above, the Committee annex the evidence of several persons, as follows:—

ALEXANDER HAMILTON—*Examined by Mr. Curtis.*

Question 4. Did you know William M. Price, late district attorney of the United States, and his general reputation for pecuniary responsibility? What has been that reputation for fifteen years past?

Answer. I have known him for the period mentioned, and during the time have understood him to be entirely without pecuniary responsibility.

ARENT S. DE PEYSTER—*Examined by Mr. Harlan.*

Question 10. Are you acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney of the United States? If yea, please state whether he was regarded, before and after his appointment, as a man worthy to be entrusted with collection of large sums of money.

Answer. I am acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney, and answer the question in the negative.

RUSSELL H. NEVINS—*Examined by Mr. Owens.*

Answer. It was, in my estimation, and according to the best of my knowledge, the general opinion that he was utterly unworthy of any pecuniary credit. I have known Mr. Price upwards of 30 years.

My opinion of him has been the same for the last twenty years. With the public, he may have gained something in the course of the last few years prior to his late departure.

Question 7. Do you say that Price's reputation had improved any before his appointment as district attorney of the United States?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

GORHAM A. WORTH, *Cashier of the City Bank of New York.*

I was acquainted with Mr. Wm. M. Price. My impression is, that Mr. Price's responsibility, in a pecuniary point of view, was *very light*. Prior to his appointment as district attorney, his name would have had *no weight* in bank.

Question 7. Would you, (if it had been within the scope of your duties as Cashier of the City Bank,) relying upon the general reputation of Mr. Price, at the time above alluded to, have entrusted him with the collection and receipt of any considerable sum of money from your bank?

Answer. No.

James B. Murray, late president of the Morris Canal Company.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Price for thirty years; and have never known him to be considered as of much pecuniary responsibility prior to his being appointed district attorney.

I should never have employed Mr. Price to have collected any demand for me involving the necessity of a large sum of money passing through his hands.

George Griswold, (merchant.)—I think I have been acquainted with him for about fifteen years: I should think he had as little reputation for pecuniary responsibility as any man you could find. I should say his reputation was decidedly bad. I never saw the day when I would trust him with two hundred dollars.

Question 3. Was Mr. Price's reputation such, at the time of his late appointment, in this community, that you should have regarded it safe and prudent to intrust him with the collection and receipt of any considerable sum of money?

Answer. Certainly not.

Jonathan Goodhue—I have known Mr. Price for many years, but not in the way of meeting him frequently. From what I understand of his business in his profession, and of his inheritance from his father's estate, and, on the other hand, of *his habits of expenditure*, I do not suppose his pecuniary responsibility was of much account, if indeed, of *any*.

Question 4. From what you know of Mr. Price, and his general character in the community, would you have considered it prudent, at any time, to intrust him with the collection of notes or bonds, to any considerable amount, if the money was to pass into his own hands?

Answer. I should not have considered it prudent to do so.

John Ward, broker, called by Mr. Owens.

Examined by Mr. Curtis.

Question 8. Were you acquainted with Wm. M. Price, late district attorney of the United States? If yea, how long have you known him? What was his reputation for pecuniary responsibility at the time of and prior to his appointment to said office?

Answer. A slight acquaintance for a year or two past. He was generally considered without pecuniary responsibility.

I consider his general reputation has been exceptionable for many years, and I have known it for many years.

Question 10. Would you, as a broker and a man of business, have regarded it safe and prudent to have intrusted Mr. Price with the collection and receipt of any considerable sum of money?

Answer. I should not.

David Clarkson, president of the Brooklyn (late deposite) Bank.

Examined by Mr. Curtis.

Question 1. Were you acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney of the U. States? and how long have you known him?

Answer. For many years.

Question 2. For the last ten years, or prior to and at the time of his taking said office, what was his *reputation* in this community for fidelity, and responsibility in pecuniary transactions? Would you have deemed it safe and prudent to intrust him with your business, if your money were consequently to pass into his hands?

Answer. Since I have known him I have been, myself, unfavorably impressed as to his standing; and his pecuniary responsibility such that I should have considered my property *insecure* in his hands.

With the evidence before them the Committee come irresistibly to the following conclusions, which will be generally responded to. This results from the maxim that "To the victors belong the spoils," in its practical application, as illustrated by the scores of Sub-Treasury defaulters which owe their being to the ascendancy of the present dominant party.

1st. That William M. Price, as district attorney, is a *defaulter* to the Government in a large amount.

2d. That his defalcations are attributable to the notorious irresponsibility and want of character of said Price at the periods of his appointment and re-appointment, and during his entire terms of office; and to the continued neglect of the proper and efficient discharge of duties at the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, by the late and present incumbents of that office.

PROSCRIPTION.

Again the guillotine is at work! And now, as always when the odious spirit of political intolerance demoralizes and desolates society, the heads of the worthiest and the most honorable in public stations are the first that fall under the axe.

When we heard, a few days ago, of the removal from office of Dr. William Jones, the Postmaster of this city, we were struck with surprise, because we never had heard of any objection to his official conduct, and because we had no information of his being obnoxious to the members of the present Administration. Not being apprized, however, of the cause of the removal, we supposed it possible that the President or the Postmaster General might have had some personal reason, of which we could know nothing, and of the sufficiency of which we therefore could not judge, for making the change. We heard it rumored, indeed, that the ground of his removal was a suspicion of his being friendly to Mr. Senator Rives, and not as decided a supporter of Locofoco principles as he was in duty bound to be. But we could not believe that the President would sanction his removal on such grounds, however certain persons of his Privy Council might desire it.

The mail of yesterday, however, brings us information which leaves no longer room to doubt that a ruthless and vindictive war is to be waged not only against every thing like independence in public officers, but against all such as are suspected of not using their offices to the best advantage for party purposes. The following extracts will put the reader in possession of the facts to which we refer:

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL OF TUESDAY.

"Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, our excellent and respected postmaster, has received a letter from Amos Kendall, announcing that he has been "instructed by the President of the United States to say that in his judgment THE PUBLIC INTERESTS WILL BE PROMOTED BY A CHANGE OF POSTMASTERS AT ALBANY,' and that such change will be made at the close of the present quarter!

"If Gen. Van Rensselaer could have given evidence that he had used the Post office as a political engine; that he had devoted his own time and money to the cause of Locofocoism, he would not have been removed. But he could only say that he had discharged his duty faithfully and impartially to the Government and the People; that he had devoted his early life, through two wars, to his country; and that his body was scarred with wounds received in defence of a Government which was about to prove ungrateful.

"Solomon Van Rensselaer was a devoted and gallant soldier. He has, with equal honor and fidelity, discharged his duties as postmaster. Never was the Public better accommodated. Never was a public officer more universally respected. And yet the old Veteran is insulted, and the whole city outraged, by the false, canting pretence, that the '*public interests will be promoted*' by his removal!"

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE OF MARCH 21.

"It is commonly reported in our streets, that at a meeting of the Van Buren Central Committee, held on Tuesday evening, it was agreed to recommend to the President the removal of Mr. Skinner, our present Postmaster. Joshua Vansant, one of the nineteen electors, is spoken of as his successor. Mr. Skinner is to be removed for no official misconduct, but, as we understand, purely upon the ground that he has held the office long enough, and that others want its emoluments."

[It is stated, through other channels, that, at the meeting of this Central Committee, they went regularly to work at balloting for a successor to Mr. Skinner, and that the person then nominated, and who will actually be appointed, received a bare majority of the suffrages of these self-constituted *Electors*.]

The removal of Gen. Van Rensselaer, to make room for a partisan who wanted his place, is justly regarded by the Albany papers as a gross outrage. We are not among those who consider military service as of itself constituting a qualification for office; but, certainly, we could never bring ourselves to take the bread from the mouth of a veteran like Gen. V. R. who had ventured his life in his youth in what was almost a forlorn hope under Gen. Wayne after St. Clair's defeat, and in the meridian of his life had gallantly bared his breast and shed his blood in the conflict in which his country was then engaged. His gray hairs and his services ought to have been respected.

Of the public services of Mr. Skinner, in a different sphere, it would be superfluous for us to speak to those of our readers, in either town or country, who have ever taken the least practical interest in the culture of the soil, the improvement of husbandry, the melioration of agricultural habits, or the advancement of all the arts of social life. To these purposes, refraining altogether from party politics, he made his position in the post office subsidiary to such an extent, that it may be truly said that no man living of his age, has rendered as much service to rural industry, and to the planting and farming interests of his country, (especially in Maryland and the Southern States,) as John S. Skinner. His active patriotism in the times that tried men's souls, yet more than the propriety and assiduity with which he has discharged his public duties, ought to have shielded him from this judgment even of soulless and inexorable party agents. He too has fallen a victim, probably, to his honest indisposition to *prostitute his office to the purposes of the party junto of the city in which he lives.*—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Globe says:—

"No man should be entrusted with an office (under the Federal Government) who does not take an *active interest* in the success of the administration."

This is the Van Buren *practice* of the Jackson *profession*, that the patronage of the Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections.

Quick travelling.—Passengers from Richmond, Virginia, left that place on Thursday last, at dark, and arrived in Philadelphia by three o'clock on Friday, passing through Fredericksburg, where they arrived at 10 o'clock on Thursday night—left there at ten, and arrived in Philadelphia at three o'clock on Friday afternoon—making a journey of over three hundred miles in the short space of fifteen hours. So says a correspondent of the United States Gazette.

Swartwout's land Speculations.—The United States' marshal for the northern district of this State, has levied on Swartwout's interest in *eight hundred sections* of Chickasaw lands.—*Columbus (Miss.) Argus.*

Small Pox.—We are given to understand, that reports are extensively circulated through the adjacent Counties, that the *Small Pox* exists to an alarming degree in Wilmington. We have made enquiries at the proper source, and now state *officially*, that only five cases have occurred altogether, that the individuals were promptly removed to the Hospital, five miles from town, and that there is no case now existing here.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We have not, for some time, met with as amusing a sample of editorial strategy as the subjoined, from a late number of the Richmond Enquirer. "The party," it is plain, have no further *use* for the illustrious individual who fills the second office in the Government. They doubtless wish to start some other favorite for that desirable dignity, who may, peradventure, give them more strength in the coming contest; and the gallant Colonel is accordingly to be gently laid on the shelf. Who so fit to perform this delicate office as the thrice-skilful editor of the Enquirer? With what tenderness does he not put out his feeler! with what an insinuating grace does he not hint to the good-natured Kentuckian the *magnanimous* sacrifice which he is given to understand *he is about to make!* Truly, considering all things, it was not strange that public rumor should, some time ago, have assigned to the veteran tactician of the Enquirer the prospective honor of a foreign mission. His conscious powers might well have turned his thoughts that way; and truly the Administration might have done a worse thing than appoint him. But, hear him:

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF MARCH 14.

"*The Vice Presidency.—It has been* said that Colonel Richard M. Johnson *will retire* from the canvass, *if it should be the wish* of his Republican friends. No man in this country is more capable of such a *generous effort;* for we have strong evidences to satisfy us of *his disinterestedness and magnanimity.* Perhaps no public man in America could have displayed higher feelings than it has been our good fortune to witness in the case of Col. Johnson. We have two letters of his, written three years ago, *which we value among the most precious contents of our Portfolio.*

Various speculations have already been made about the next candidate. Several individuals have been named in the public prints and elsewhere. Among these are the names of Mr. Forsyth, Mr. King of Alabama, Mr. Polk, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Benton, &c.

"The two last gentlemen have displayed *great disinterestedness* on the occasion. We honor them as much for the *prompt* manner in which they disclaim the honor, as for their *magnanimity in declining it.*

"Mr. Buchanan (among the ablest, most amiable, and most distinguished of our statesmen) has authorized the Harrisburg Reporter to declare that he *declines all pretensions*, and Colonel Benton has come forward under his name to make a similar disclaimer."

New Hampshire Election.—The throats of the Loco-foco organs are open far and wide at the overwhelming Van Buren victory in New Hampshire. The Globe has been filled with column after column of "good news," "all hail," "Democracy triumphant," and so on, until the Whigs ought to mourn their eyes out at the thought that there is one corrupt spot left in the Union,' where Loco-focoism has taken root too deep to be eradicated. It ought to be a subject of serious reflection to the whigs, whether they ought not to take in their banners and give up the ghost, because they cannot succeed in New Hampshire. Where is the use of waging a contest, when two such states as Missouri and New Hampshire are invulnerable? What though New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, formerly Loco-foco States, are ours?—What tho' Connecticut and Virginia are joining the Whig phalanx? What are all these compared with the allegiance of New Hampshire, the birth place of Isaac Hill and Amos Kendall? Truly we congratulate the Locos at their good spirits in relation to New Hampshire, which never was Whig. We could almost wish that state ever to have the unenviable distinction of being the only state true to Van Burenism, merely for the sake of keeping the cheering organs of the party in activity.

We commenced this article with the intention of informing our readers that for several years New Hampshire has elected Loco-foco Governors, members of Congress, and members of the Legislature, and this year she has done the same, and the party is rejoicing that things are no worse.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

New Hampshire.—The following are the names of the Representatives for the 26th Congress elected last week from this State:

Tristram Shaw,	Ira A. Eastman,
Chas. G. Atherton,	Jared W. Williams.
Edmund Burke.	

Candour where not expected.—A thorough going ultra Van Buren Sub-Treasury paper, the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser, one of the largest and most elegant sheets, however, in typographical execution that comes from the South, has this:

The reader who peruses the outlines of Mr. Clay's speech, which we this day publish, will be fully repaid for his time. We have met with no remarks so gratifying to our mind, and so fully explaining our sentiments upon this vexed and momentous question, as these from Mr. Clay.

We have been among those who professed to believe that the Abolitionists belonged exclusively to neither one of the great political parties in the country. Hence our silence upon this subject, as we have no disposition to palm off upon our readers for fact, what we do not believe ourselves.

A dreadful explosion took place at the Black Heath Coal Pits, near Richmond, Virginia, on Monday week last. It is supposed about 40 negroes were buried in the ruins. The Richmond Enquirer gives the following particulars of this melancholy accident:

The accident arose from some inattention in not closing the door to a shaft, by which the fire damp escaped and penetrated to the other parts of the Mine, and to the use of other lamps, besides Davy's Safety Lamp, which was also employed. It is believed, that some of the Coal bank has been thrown down, and may cover some of the miserable victims but that the great columns of rock and the walls have not been materially injured—nor near as much mischief has been done to the interior, as was at first apprehended. When the explosion took place, three of the laborers were descending in the bucket. The explosion blew them up and killed them. One or two hands at the top of the Pit were also knocked down by the shock, but not seriously injured.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The interesting case on trial before the Court of Nisi Prius, now holden by the Hon. Molton C. Rogers, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, is founded on a writ of Quo Warranto, issued at the instance of the Hon. James Tod, Thomas Fleming, William Darling, George W. McClelland, John R. Nef, and Frederick A. Raybold, against the Rev. Dr. Asbel Green, Rev. Dr. C. C. Cuyler, Rev. William Latta, Thos. Bradford, and Solomon Allen, by which the plaintiffs who are styled relators, called upon the defendants to show by what authority they hold and use the office of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The defendants in their pleadings state that Dr. Green was appointed in the year 1799, a Trustee of the Ministers and Elders constituting the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which office he has held since that period to the present time, and that the other defendants were duly elected by the General Assembly, according to the provisions of the charter. To this the relators reply, that they admit that the defendants were duly appointed and elected, but that the General Assembly did in May last remove them from office and appoint the Relators in their places. The defendants rejoin and say that the General Assembly did not at their sessions in this city in May last remove them from office and appoint the Relators in their place. It is known to our readers that there was last Spring in this city a meeting of Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church convened in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Ranstead Court, which was called the General Assembly, and that another body under the same name met in the First Presbyterian Church on Washington Square. The first is usually designated the Old-school, the latter, the New-school, and the question in issue is, which is the true General Assembly. The relators affirm that the New-school Assembly is the true Assembly, and that their acts are valid—the Old-school party, who are represented by the defendants, deny this, and say that the New-school party seceded and withdrew from the General Assembly, and are no longer a part of the Presbyterian Church."

The great importance of the Church controversy now before the Supreme Court in this city, and the high character of the parties, combine to create a deep interest in the public mind. The press here, with a unanimity, as unusual as commendable, has, from respect to the court, the jury, and the parties, cautiously abstained from all remarks on the merits of the case, of which, in the present state of the trial, it cannot be presumed any one is competent to speak.

The Boston Atlas, of Tuesday, says that it is enabled to announce the fact that the Governor of Maine—all the members of Congress from that State, with the exception of that patriotic Loco Foco, Mr. Virgil Delphini Parris—*and a large majority of the Maine Legislature*—have signed an application to the President, in favor of the appointment of Daniel Webster as the Special Minister to Great Britain.

The Boston Transcript also says that it has the above information from an authentic and indisputable source.

It is stated also, by the Louisville Journal, that Col. Johnson, the Vice President, on passing through Louisville on his way home, informed one of his friends that he had an interview with the President, and urged, with all his powers of persuasion, the appointment of the Boston Senator, and that he had strong hopes of its being made.

A fact for posterity.—Under this head, the Norfolk Herald has the following:

On Friday last the steamboat Alabama took to Baltimore 22,000 mulberry switches (*Morus Multicaulis,*) from 6 to 8 feet in length, the value of which, at the lowest calculation, based upon actual sales all through the country, cannot be less than forty five thousand dollars. The number of *eyes* or buds, upon these 22,000 switches, is ascertained by carefully counting them, to be two million, two hundred and fifty-four thousand which, according to the prevailing prices, would be considered cheap at two and a half cents a piece.

The whole were raised on fifteen acres of such land as would be considered well sold at ten dollars an acre in ordinary situations; and the cost of the cuttings, the expense of cultivation, packing, freight, and all else being added, the whole would probably not exceed one thousand dollars!—Who would spin out his existence in a fruitless search after the philosopher's stone—and who would think himself rich with a gold mine on his estate, in view of an example like this!

These valuable trees were the property of Messrs. Collins and Pettigrew, two gentlemen with princely estates, near Edenton, N. C. and were sent on to Baltimore in the care of an agent, to be there disposed of. They were packed up with great care in boxes containing, we should judge, about 250 trees in each.

Trimming to the Wind.—It is worthy of some notice, that most of the Editors, as well as other Politicians, who now support the Administration and receive its "spoils," are men who were formerly the foremost in depreciating Gen. Jackson. Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, deprecated his election as "a curse to the country," and the old Hero, in return bestowed some unequivocal epithets upon him. Croswell, of the Albany Argus, spoke of his pretensions with the utmost contempt, and accused him of trying to "destroy the Republican party." Blair and Kendall, who manage the Globe, were the supporters of Clay. The Editors of the Boston Statesman also opposed the Hero; and even the Editor of the Standard followed "in the footsteps" and did likewise. All these are now basking in the sun-shine of Executive favor, while the men, who first gave the Jackson dynasty a start, are whistled to the winds, and left to bide the peltings of the "pitiless storm."—*Register.*

Hilton Bridge.—Two piers length of this Bridge, on the East side, fell in last week, from some heavy timber rafts running against it. It will be put up again immediately.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1839.

OUR RAIL ROAD.—We have great pleasure in stating, that the Board of Internal Improvements, at its meeting in Raleigh on Wednesday last, unanimously placed the Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN at the head of this important enterprize, for the purpose of opening Books and procuring subscriptions for $500,000 of individual stock, the sum necessary to secure the State subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. Upon a proper selection for this duty, depended, as admitted on all hands, the success of the appeal which is now to be made to the people of the Cape Fear and of the West, to meet this most important crisis in their condition. And we are happy that a selection has been made which cannot fail of the public approval,—a selection of a true North Carolinian, than whom no one has her welfare more at heart, and none more intellectual or physical energies to bring into her service. He combines all the requisites of great talents, extensive information, untiring devotion to the service in which he may be engaged, and withal, possesses, in no ordinary degree, the confidence of the people, without which success could not be hoped for. If success is possible, and of that we will not doubt, he will succeed.

Gov. Swain has faithfully served the State in many important stations; but in none has he ever accomplished more important results than we trust he will effect in the one to which he is now called. If he succeed in unlocking the vast resources of the West, and consequently building up a great North Carolina market, he will effect that which is alone wanting to her prosperity and greatness; and will erect for himself a monument as durable as brass in the affections of her people.

We hope that he will not hesitate to accept the trust.

The particular arrangements for opening the books, &c. will be determined on at a meeting of the Board to be held at Raleigh on the 3d proximo, at which, also, it will be ascertained whether Gov. Swain will accept the appointment.

It is proper to remark, that at the previous meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, held in this Town, Mr. Winslow, the President of the Company under the act of 1836, informed the board that neither his business nor his health would enable him to devote himself exclusively to the interests of the Rail Road; and suggested the propriety of selecting some gentleman who could give his whole time and attention to the work.

THE ARSENAL.—We regret to learn that fears are entertained of an intention at Washington to change the original plan of the Arsenal now erecting at this place, by reducing it to an establishment of the smallest scale, instead of the largest, as originally projected, and as authorized by law. We trust that this design will not be carried into effect, whether the intention be merely to effect a trifling saving, or to secure a change of its location from this place to Charleston, which there seems to be some reason to suspect, from the fact that the Secretary of War has been negotiating for an extension of the old Arsenal property in that city. We are not disposed to credit the suspicion, that Mr. Poinsett would take a step which would look so like an attempt to use the power he possesses as Secretary of War, to advantage his native city, at the expense of the State of North Carolina, and against the positive provisions of law. It was settled, after the most mature deliberation, that this was the most proper place for the Arsenal, and we should regret to see a gentleman of Mr. Poinsett's character interfere to frustrate that decision.

MORE ROBBERIES.—On Wednesday last, two strolling Jugglers, or ventriloquists, were arrested on suspicion of house breaking, and sufficient evidence was obtained to justify their committal, one as principal and the other as witness.

A night or two after this, a store was broken open, and a few dollars of specie change stolen. On the same night an unsuccessful attempt was also made at another store.

These things call aloud for the utmost vigilance, and as the present patrol system seems to be almost utterly useless, it is time that our citizens should seriously take into consideration, the propriety of having a regular hired patrol, such as all large towns keep up, and such as our neighbor Wilmington has found so efficient to the prevention of crime. The objection to it is the expense, and the consequent increase of the town taxes. But the objection is not well founded; for if the losses now sustained by robbery be added to the sums expended in supp[ort] and the loss of rest and health, of the citizen patrol, the balance would be decidedly in favor of the change.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—In our State, the Candidates for the next Congress, are gradually declaring themselves.

We presume, and hope, though we have no direct authority for making the announcement, that our long-tried and faithful Representative, the Hon. Edmund Deberry, is again a Representative. The Whigs of this District have often been led by him to victory, and with him they can again fearlessly meet the encounter. It is said that Wm. A. Morris, Esq. of Anson, has been agreed on by the leaders of "the party," as his opponent. So be it. We could beat a stronger man.

In the Stokes District, we rejoice to hear that the Hon. Augustine H. Shepperd is a candidate for re-election. His opponent is not announced. We look with confidence to old Guilford to settle the fate of the day in this District. She counts her Whig majority by thousands.

Kenneth Rayner, Esq. who so distinguished himself in our last Legislature, is a candidate in the Edenton District, in place of Mr. Sawyer, who abandoned the party by whom he was elected, and followed Mr. Calhoun into the ranks of the enemy.

As the other candidates are announced, we shall take care to inform our readers.

The last Raleigh Register urges the whigs of that District to hold a Convention for selecting a Candidate to oppose Dr. Montgomery; and we are glad to see that the spirited example set by Craven is followed up by Jones County, which has appointed seven Delegates to unite in the Kinston Committee to nominate a successor to Mr. Shepard.

THE MAILS.—Passengers now arrive here in three days and five hours from New York, and once or twice we have had a mail in that time, but such expedition is rare.

The Globe is making a prodigious noise over a remark which it imputes to some paper in Ohio, to the effect that the Abolitionists are generally Whigs. The Globe would be glad if the people would believe this. But it is no go. There are too many evidences to the contrary. If it had been true, Duncan would not have been in Congress.

ENGLAND AND THE U. STATES.—The debate in the British House of Lords, the material portions of which will be found in another part of this paper, is calculated to arrest the attention of the reader, and to excite anxiety, to say the least, in regard to the permanency of the friendly relations of these countries. A few weeks after that debate took place, and before, in all probability, the subject was disposed of, the Steamer Liverpool arrived in England with the news of the Maine and New Brunswick quarrel, the firm, not to say passionate language, of many of the members of both Houses of Congress, and the unanimous passage of the law to authorize the President to raise 50,000 volunteers, to maintain the claim of the U. States to the disputed territory, not one inch of which will ever be surrendered to Great Britain, and the possession of which she will be equally reluctant to relinquish. Smarting under the wrongs she has already sustained in Canada, from the incursions of armed citizens of the United States, using their utmost efforts to produce a revolution, England will doubtless regard this new cause of quarrel with any thing but complacency. It will produce a perfect storm of indignation among the people, though it is possible that the explanations given by the British Minister and our Government, may satisfy the Government of England. The Great Western is looked for at New York about the 10th of April, and is expected to bring accounts of the reception of the news at London.

We believe that war will not take place. The immense commercial interest at stake, the moral feeling of the people of the two nations, and the comparative insignificance of the matter in dispute, will all be brought to bear to prevent so dire a calamity. But above all, the mediation of every power in Christendom will be interposed; for the safety and prosperity of all would be endangered by such a war. For these reasons we do not believe that war will occur. But we shall be greatly mistaken if the first news from England do not look exceedingly warlike, and if any thing but the greatest prudence and forbearance of the two *governments* can save the *people* from hurrying the countries into a war.

The news from Maine during the past week is quite pacific in its character. No collision had taken place, and Gen. Scott was using his utmost exertions to preserve peace and order. Maine, however, has not withdrawn her troops from the disputed territory.

NORTH CAROLINA SILVER.—A wagon from Davidson County brought to this place last week, upwards of a ton weight of native Silver ore, from the Washington mine of Roswell A. King & Co.

THE TARIFF, *in a new form*.—The following significant paragraph we find in a late "Globe:"—

"THE MANUFACTURERS are becoming every day more and more convinced that it is only by the adoption of the Independent Treasury bill, that they can survive the tariff reduction of 1843. In fact, the recent heavy importations are already beginning to affect them, and unless a check is given, by requiring cash duties, the country will soon be flooded with foreign goods—the balance of trade will be against us—the banks be obliged to suspend again—and the ruin of many an industrious mechanic be the consequence. Nothing but the measure proposed by Mr. Van Buren will put the manufacturer out of the reach of these disasters.

New Haven (Ct.) Register."

Now here is a rare argument in favor of the Sub-Treasury, which we imagine will sit rather uncomfortably on Mr. Calhoun, and the other Van Buren men of the South—no less than that it is to have an effect equivalent to the revival of the Tariff, which Mr. Clay's Compromise act of 1833 has gradually reduced. And whilst the Van Buren party is endeavoring to effect this revival, to counteract the reduction of the Tariff, it is unsparing in its denunciations of Mr. Clay for being a Tarifflite! Oh consistency! Let the people of the South bear this in mind. Mr. Clay was a tariff man. He thought the manufacturers needed protection, the very protection the Van Buren party are now crying out for; but *he* urged protection when they were *weak*. When he thought they were strong enough to stand alone, he proposed the Compromise, by which the Tariff was reduced, and now, forsooth, we must have it raised again by means of the Sub-Treasury bill. So says the New Haven Register, and so responds the Globe.

SMALL NOTES.—We do not suppose the North Carolinian meant to misrepresent us, but yet that is the effect of its notice of our remarks on small Bank bills. We surely never said any thing which could be tortured into a desire to banish specie from circulation. Neither have we ever meant to be understood as desiring the issue of what are usually called cent bills or shin plasters, either in this State or elsewhere. Our notice of this subject, which has been frequent for several years past, has been in opposition to what has always appeared to us a senseless party clamor against Bank notes of denominations between *one* and *five* dollars. We have objected to the exclusion of such notes because they are of great convenience in every day's transactions, and for remittance by letter. We see no sufficient reason why the public convenience should not be consulted in this matter; for if it be proper to permit a bank to issue a note for $5, it cannot be improper to allow it to issue another of a less denomination. Both stand upon the same footing.

The North Carolinian might perhaps increase its reputation for modesty by allowing to others the possession of some "plain common sense" notions as well as itself. Mr. Benton, who goes a bow-shot beyond the North Carolinian on this subject, being in favor of restricting the Banks from issuing notes less than $100, might dispute that its opinions are the "only plain common sense" opinions. We, too, profess to have some "plain common sense" notions, somewhat in conflict with the "only" true ones of our neighbor. But let that pass.

Our neighbor is so unfortunate as not to see the motive which induced us to notice the subject at this time. We thought that was stated, but we will endeavor to go over it again. In New York, a few years ago, the Jackson party passed a law expelling from circulation all Bank notes under $5. The law existed for several years, quite long enough to test its utility. Experience has passed upon it a unanimous judgment of condemnation, from which even party spirit could not save it. And at the present session of the Legislature, one House of which is Whig, and the other Van Buren, the two parties have vied with each other in repealing the law. It is perhaps the only law of the session which has passed with almost perfect unanimity. It was the occasion of this repeal of the New York anti-small bill law, which led to our notice of the subject,—a notice which we did not see any reason for postponing to the next session of our Legislature, as suggested by the North Carolinian.

It is not our design to enter into an argument with our neighbor, even on the opinions avowed in his closing paragraph. Our purpose was merely to set him right as to our own views.

FROM FLORIDA.—*Another gallant Officer killed!*—Capt. Samuel L. Russel, of the 2d Infantry, was killed by the Indians on the 28th ult. He was descending the river with his company in a boat, which was fired on by Indians, without injury. He immediately pulled for the shore, and on landing, was again fired on, and instantaneously killed.—Lieut. Woodruff, second in command, then engaged the Indians, and forced them to retreat. He pursued, but unsuccessfully, from the superior knowledge of the country, possessed by the Indians. The loss of the Indians was not ascertained.

Major Noel, who was wounded by accident, as mentioned in a late paper, died about the time of the above occurrence; so that this war has cost the country two more valuable officers.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 13, 1839.

From Tampa Bay.—About the 1st instant, Gen. Taylor shipped 250 Indians, consisting of 65 warriors, women, children and negroes, westward. The women were very reluctant to go, and upbraided the men with cowardice, in refusing to die upon their native soil. The vessel departed amid their lamentations and taunts, and reproaches upon the conduct of their warriors.

Among the negroes is Abraham, well known as an interpreter, and a wily and treacherous rascal.

By the steamer Cantel, Capt. Poinsette, from the Southern ports, we learn that the troops are all well. No demonstrations of the enemy since the affair at Miami—Lieut. Mackall is rapidly recovering.

Gen. Taylor has secured the above amount of Indians with but little noise—and their shipment is the first intelligence received by us, of even their capture.

The RALEIGH STAR, we are rejoiced to learn, is to be enlarged, and printed on fine paper and new type. We have long regretted that the Star did not make such improvements in its appearance as its position and character demanded, and trust that a corresponding pecuniary reward will justify its present efforts.

The Postmaster General gives notice in the Globe, that a new Post office has been established in this county, called Lock's Creek, of which Duncan J. McAlister, Esq. is Postmaster.

Anderson Crutchfield, Esq. is appointed Postmaster at Hickory Mountain, Chatham county, N. C.

And Archibald C. Adams, Esq. Postmaster at Morven, Anson county, N. C.

Keep the People in the dark!—This is the policy of the Van Buren party. Mr. Clay's speech must be suppressed, the authenticity of Duncan's letter disputed, by the unscrupulous papers of the party, lest the eyes of the people should be opened. Here is the latest instance of this policy, as stated by the New York Express. It is with reason that the Report of the majority is suppressed, for nothing is better calculated to destroy the administration:—

The Minority Report.—The Loco Focos are circulating the Minority Report of the Investigating Committee, of Congress, without that of the majority, although the House of Representatives ordered the printing of 25,000 copies of both Reports. Thousands of them are daily thrown into Connecticut, under the franks of Loco Foco Members of Congress who continue at Washington for the special purpose of circulating this Report, separated from the important parts of the testimony.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publisher for the February Number of this valuable Magazine.

The Raleigh Standard's solicitude about our observance of the ninth commandment, is really laughable. To see the reviler and slanderer of Henry Clay,—the paper which charges him with being an abolitionist, against every species of evidence, and refuses to publish his own words of denial,—to see that paper directing its neighbor's attention to the 9th commandment, is truly ludicrous. "Thou hypocrite! first cast out the beam out of thine own eye." In the case of Mr. Clay, not to mention many others, the Standard is guilty of that "falsehood, deliberate and reckless," which it attempts to lay at our door.

We assure the Standard that we *had a meaning*, in our late strictures upon its course towards Dr. Duncan. We meant, that, *according to its own showing*, the Standard is an abolition paper, and its Editor an Abolitionist. Let him mark, that *we* would not have presumed to charge him with such a heinous sin, but he has charged himself. In impudently contending that the Whig party are abolitionists *because* some of the abolitionists are Whigs, the Standard has condemned itself. We have shown that Dr. Duncan, Judge Morton, the New York Evening Post, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Morris, and a host of other Van Buren leaders, avow abolition sentiments, and we have also shown that the Standard rejoices at the election of Duncan, and defends and lauds him on all occasions; and mourns over the defeat of Morton. Now, we say, that according to the Standard's own false mode of reasoning, it has proved itself to be an abolition paper, its Editor an abolition Editor, and its party an abolition party.

We took the liberty of reminding the Standard of all this, and of the inference which the public might draw; and we rejoice to say that we have found a sore spot where the otherwise impenetrable skin of the Standard may be pierced. "The gall'd jade winces." Let the Standard recollect, that it had the impudence to insinuate that *we*, who drew our first breath in North Carolina, and have ever been bound to her by all the ties that can bind man to the land of his nativity,—let him recollect, we say, that he had the unblushing impudence to insinuate that we were opposed to North Carolina on this question, because we did not think proper to join him in a hue and cry on the subject, which was calculated to do more harm than good. We treated his base insinuation with scorn. But here is the Standard, in league with the enemies and traducers of the South, first denying the authenticity of Duncan's vile abolition sentiments; charging it as a Whig forgery, promulgated on the eve of the election to defeat him; and then when Duncan avows the letter as his own on the floor of Congress, refusing to publish it, and still defending and consorting with its author. Next we see it refusing to aid in the circulation of that speech which, according to Mr. Calhoun, "*put down abolition;*" and slandering him who put it down.—Are not these things calculated to inspire more than a doubt of the sincerity of the Standard?

We deny that any man is "a devoted friend or honest defender" of North Carolina, who labors to make a party question of abolition—that question on which, of all others, the whole South should be united. We deny that he is "a devoted friend" who consorts with abolitionists; or that he is "honest," who, when he finds his assertions disproved beyond cavil, refuses, for party purposes, to do justice, and inform his readers of the truth, by publishing the *evidence*.

The Standard makes a sort of appeal to the public sympathy because several of the Whig papers in the State have thought it their duty to repel its slanders, and expose its sophistry and falsehood. This is an appeal which might have full weight with both the public and the press, if the Standard showed any signs of amendment. But as long as it abounds with slang and slander, as long as the beam remains in its eye, it is idle to expect immunity from attack. Its position as the organ of its party gives it a consequence to which it would not otherwise be entitled. The Standard thinks that its *Editor* is the object of attack. He is very much misled by his vanity and self-importance. So far as we are concerned, the *Editor* of the Standard is a perfect non-entity. We war against the principles of the party, as occasionally developed in all their hideousness, in the columns of the Standard. But here again, if it were true, as the Standard asserts, that the Whig papers aim poisoned shafts at its Editor, they have ample warrant for the practice from the Standard itself. Let the Editor look into his paper of the 30th January last, and see where he has uttered as much of malignity and falsehood about the Editor of the Observer personally, as was ever concentrated in six lines. Let him look into the very paper in which he makes this complaint, and see how unnecessarily and maliciously he has written of the *Editor* of the Observer, and not of the Observer itself—sneering at his "*piety*," for the purpose, doubtless, of making the readers of the Standard think that he had been guilty of the folly of boasting on such a sacred subject. Again we repeat, in all sincerity, that the Editor of the Standard is of vastly less consequence than he imagines.

The Raleigh Standard says that Dr. Duncan "asked permission of the House to publish" his unspoken speech of the session before the last. This is a precious piece of humbuggery of the Standard. Did any one ever hear before of a House giving or refusing a member leave to publish a speech? Did the House give such leave in that particular case? Was any question put? The Standard must answer these questions in the negative. It is certainly a bright idea, that permission to publish a speech, attached some peculiar sanctity to it, which Mr. Stanly's speech lacked, because he did not obtain such permission. But no man of a particle of brains can be caught by such a gull-trap. The House never granted or refused such permission. Dr. Duncan's speech, it is admitted, never was delivered, and Mr. Stanley's, it is *proved*, was.

We wish Congress would give Duncan permission to have his abolition letter published in the Standard.

Morus Multicaulis.—The Savannah Georgian says, the soil of that State appears to be well adapted to the growth of this tree—to judge from the number of cuttings offered for sale; and that an association in that county, styling themselves the Chatham Silk Company, sold last week six hundred thousand cuttings, to be delivered in November next. The supply of the article will undoubtedly be large; but from present appearances it may be well questioned whether it will keep pace with the demand.

American Manufactures.—It is stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser that an agent was despatched last year from Russia to this country, for the purpose of purchasing machinery for the manufacture of woollen goods, and that his orders, to the amount of $100,000, were executed in Lowell, Massachusetts, and the machines shipped from Boston last summer.

The steam boat Henrietta, now running on the Cape Fear river, is, we presume, the oldest running Steamboat in the United States. She was built at Fayetteville, in 1818, and has been in constant operation ever since, except occasionally when the river was low. What is more to her credit, no accident from steam or snag, has ever happened to her. She bids fair to do good service for many a year yet.

Wilmington Weekly Chronicle.

D. W. Courts, Esq. Public Treasurer, having accepted the appointment of Consul to Matanzas, has notified the Governor of his intention to resign on the 15th April; and the Governor has requested his Council to meet on that day in the Executive Office, to advise with him as to the appointment of a successor.—*Raleigh Star.*

A Lead Mine has been lately discovered in Cabarrus county, near the Rowan line, about 13 miles from this place, on the Lands of *Mr. McMackin*.

We have seen of the Ores, and find them to be of the Carbonate of lead; some of the specimens are rich with the Metal. How extensive the lode or vein may be, it is difficult to say, as it has only been penetrated in two places, the one about 8 feet, and the other 30. These workings are by no means extensive enough to pronounce upon the character of the Ores, or value of the discovery. We believe, however, from present appearances and the surrounding indications, that the prospect is worthy of a more extensive examination.—*Salisb. Carolinian.*

Gold Mines.—We are pleased to learn by gentlemen from Charlotte, that the Gold Mines in Mecklenburg county, are now in more successful and profitable operation than for some length of time past.—*Ib.*

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

GREENE, (N. Y.) March 15, 1839.

Capt. Arnold Horton attended our Town Meeting on Tuesday last. After the Loco Focos ascertained that their ticket was elected, they went into Calender's Ball Room and set up a yelling and drinking which soon attracted a crowd. Capt. Horton, among others, went into the room. The cry was raised that there was a Whig in the room, and a motion was made and carried that the Whigs should be put out, whereupon a crowd gathered around Horton, forced him through the door and over the bannisters down stairs. They then returned and reported that they had pitched the damned Whig down stairs and hoped it had killed him. The revel was continued without inquiry about the fate of their victim.

Capt. Horton was taken up for dead. Four bones of his neck were crushed. His back was broken. Indeed he was so shockingly mangled that Doctor Willard, in his testimony, expressed his astonishment that he survived an hour. He did, however, linger till the 9th inst. when he died.

The Loco Focos were soon informed that Horton could not live, but they continued their carousal. Indeed they soon after sallied into the streets, and with a violin and bugle, marched about drinking, shouting and insulting peaceable citizens.

A Coroner's Jury, after a long and patient investigation, have returned as their Verdict that Arnold Horton came to his death by being violently, feloniously and wickedly forced out of the room over the bannister and down stairs.

Capt. Horton has left a wife and eight children, who were in a great measure dependant upon him for support. The scene at Arnold's when the Coroner's Jury assembled, was heart-rending. There lay the lifeless, mangled corpse of him who was murdered, in the prime of life, for no other crime than being a Whig! In the same room sat his heart-broken wife and bereaved orphan children, weeping over the remains of him who supported and protected them!

Every effort was made by the wretches who were concerned in the outrage to suppress testimony, and to overawe the Jury. But the facts were too clear. The Jury, though unable to identify the persons who committed the murder, said on their oaths that the deceased came by his death feloniously and wickedly.

We are surprised at the Standard for his unqualified *endorsements* for doctor Duncan! To denounce, in such strong and bitter terms, the whig party, for their alleged "league" with abolitionists,—and then take up the gauntlet for the avowed author of the rankest abolition sentiments ever uttered, is astonishing! If this is not "party madness," we don't know what is.

Greensborough Patriot.

A letter dated at Little Rock, Arkansas, gives the following account of the way in which fellows despatch each other in that State. "Every body here goes armed; and they have very little compunction of conscience about shooting each other. At Montgomery's Point, about 100 miles below this, I saw a great rascal shot. His name was Garrison. He was a celebrated robber and murderer, and boasted of having killed a hundred men. He was standing on the wharf when the steamboat arrived, and said something to a gentleman who came in her. The gentleman out pistol, shot him through the neck, and broke it, and that was the end of Mr. Garrison."

Louisville Journal.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RULES.—The Judges of the Supreme Court find it necessary, as well for the accommodation of those who have occasion to attend the Court, as for the efficient discharge of their own duties, to establish and publish the following RULES:

All applicants for admission to the Bar must present themselves for examination during the first seven days of the Term.

All causes which shall be docketted before the eighth day of the Term, shall stand for trial in the course of that Term. Appeals, permitted to be docketted after the first seven days of the Term, shall be tried or continued at that Term at the option of the Appellee. In all other causes brought up afterwards, either party will be entitled to a continuance.

The Court will not *call* causes for trial before 8th day of the Term, but will enter upon the trial of any cause, in the mean time, which the parties or their counsel may be desirous to try.

On the eighth day of the Term, the Court will call over the calender of all the causes, and then, but not afterwards, by the general consent of the Bar, a precedence may be given to causes, in which gentlemen attending from a distance are concerned, over causes on any of the dockets. But unless this change be made, and subject to this change only, the Court will proceed regularly with the dockets, first with the State, next the Equity, and finally the Law Docket.

When causes are called for trial by the Court, they must be then either argued, submitted or continued, except under special and peculiar circumstances to be shown to the Court, and except that Equity causes under a Rule of Reference may be kept open a reasonable time for the coming in of Reports and the filing and arguing of Exceptions.

*** Editors of Newspapers in this State are requested to give the above Rules an insertion.

It appears, that Gordon D. Boyd, the great sub-treasurer and thief of Mississippi, is a loco foco stump orator. In a public harangue the other day he exclaimed at the top of his lungs—"No man in the nation is more indebted to the people than I am." "Except Swartwout," retorted a by-stander; "he owes a million and a quarter, while you owe only seventy thousand."

Louisville Jour.

Law against carrying deadly weapons.—The Legislature of ALABAMA has just enenacted a law against the detestable practice of carrying deadly weapons about the person. It provides that "If any person shall carry, concealed about his person, any species of fire-arms, or any Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, or any other knife of the like kind, dirk, or any other deadly weapon, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be assessed by the jury trying the case; and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the judge of said court."

The veteran of the Richmond Enquirer, aware that the services of Col. R. M. Johnson are no longer *available* to his party, is already bowing him out of the Vice Presidency with all the politeness of a French dancing master. Col. Johnson, it is understood, is reconciled to his fate, and will withdraw without a murmur, as it is for the good of the party. The Enquirer enumerates among the candidates for the Colonel's place, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. King of Ala., Mr. Polk, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Benton, &c. By the way, how will the starched old federalist relish the idea of being thus unceremoniously thrust into the same category with the hero of Chapel Hill. Benton, however, has shewn his good sense by refusing a nomination in advance.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A considerable yield of nuts.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says, that *Aaron Nut* of Montgomery county, Ohio, has had by his first wife 7 children and by them 54 grand children; and by them 74 great grand children; and by them 1 great great grand child; in all 136. The old gentleman is in good health and bids fair to see another generation.—He can crack a joke as though he was but twenty.

Notice to Debtors.

With this paper we enclose accounts to those of our Subscribers who are most in arrears, to which we ask their attention. We have encountered considerable expense in procuring new type, and wish still to improve the appearance of the Observer, by a further supply, so as to expel the remainder of the old type. Remittances may be made by mail, at our risk, or through Postmasters, who are usually so polite as to attend to such matters.

March 27, 1839.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 7th ult., by Daniel McPhaul, Esq., Col. JOHN LEACH to Miss MARY ANN McNEILL, daughter of Alex'r McNeill, dec'd, all of that county.

In the same county, on the 14th ult., by Daniel McPhaul, Esq., Mr. JOHN McARTHUR to Miss MARY LEACH, daughter of Dugald Leach, dec'd.

DIED,

In Randolph County, suddenly, (dropped instantaneously lifeless, we understand,) on the 16th inst. Mrs. MARY HILL, consort of Samuel Hill. The deceased was a lady of uncommon intelligence, and a pious member of the Society of "Friends."

Ashborough Citizen.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 23, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Sugar, Molasses, Salt, &c., for Hall & Johnson, John Huske & Son, D. Johnson, Hart & Fuller, J. Dodd, A. W. Steel, Joseph Baker, G. Deming, J. W. Wooten, G. B. Atkins and A. N. McLean, of this place; and for Williams & Haywood, Green Womack, Haywood & Little and H. A. London, of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 26, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Cotton, Flour, Silver Ore, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c., for C. T. Haigh, Benbow & Co., Yarbrough & Ray, H. Leete, and sundry others.

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. R. SCOTT respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he is now on his annual visit to this place. He may be found at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House, on Gillespie street.

March 23, 1839. 38tf

THE miraculous cures effected by the *Matchless Sanative*, we find has convinced even the most bitter opposers of the doctrine that the Medicine is indeed of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe. 33tf

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 18. Boat Nelson, from Fayetteville.
Packet, from do.
19. Schr. Banker, from Charleston.
20. Stm'r Henrietta, and Boats Diligence and Messenger, from Fayetteville.
Brig Cabinet, from Charleston.
Schr. Mary, from do.
Corene, from do.
Brig Laurel, from Gandaloupe,
Schr. Caroline, Garey's Ferry.
Edwin, from do.
Caroll, from Charleston.
23. Car of Commerce, f'm Philadelphia.
Elizabeth, from St. Augustine.

DEPARTURES.

March 17. Brig Laurel, for St. Jago.
Schr. Volante, for New York.
Ino, for do.
18. Br. Schr. Margaret, for Nassau.
19. Canary, for Havana.
Eliza Jane, for New York.
W. S. Barr, for Baltimore.
21. Halcyon, for Maraguez.
Dr. Schr. Ballahon, for St. Lucien.
22. Steamer Henrietta, for Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 27.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 00	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	6¼ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 35 a $1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 19.

Turpentine $2 28; Tar 1 40; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 18 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring do. 10 50; Scantling 5 00; Timber 4 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 a $18; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 2 00 a 2 25; Corn 90 a 95; Salt, coarse 3.3 a 35; Rice $4 50.

THE Commissioners of Fayetteville will meet at the Town Hall on Saturday, 6th of April next, for the purpose of Electing three Auctioneers for this year, agreeable to law.

JOHN McLAURIN, sen., *Town Clerk.*

March 26, 1839. 38-1w

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

March 25, 1839. 38tf

For Sale.

5000 Lbs. Dry Salted Hides.

AUGUSTUS STEEL.

March 26 1839. 38-3w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1839.

Thomas J. Buchannan, vs. Aaron Murchison. } *Original Attachment levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant of the levy of said Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lands levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Carthage, the third Monday in February, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.

[38-6wpd.] A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

SIR PHILIP.

THIS thorough-bred and truly beautiful HORSE, 5 years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his Stable in Town,) Averasborough and McArthur's Bridge.

SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high.

Sir Philip was sired by Optimus, and dam by Sir Archy.—For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day.

ISHAM DRAKE,
Groom for the Owner.

March 26, 1839. 38-2m

Junto Academy.

THIS institution, 12 miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and 6 miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which, hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructer; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders; so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of 5 months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th June next.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

March 9, 1839. 38-8wow

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

Is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS. SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for Cash, Back Country Produce, or on short credit for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1838. 9 tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C*

96-tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

March, 1839.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL,)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients [afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity] who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr Wm. Evans

THIS is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. Prince George co., Va.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, moridnate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate. JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837
PETER TINCKNEY, Com of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York

Mr. Benjamin S Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public. 96 Nassau street N York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recource to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Yarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern, P. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and A. Duval, Richmond

January 1, 1839. 96 cow1Y

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

GOELICK'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR the cure of Consumption and other diseases—but more particularly for the cure of ☞ CONSUMPTION ☜ Testimonials of its high character, from a portion of the Medical Faculty, and from persons that have been cured by it, may be seen by application to the undersigned, where the Medicine may be found.

JOHN C. DAVIS, *Agent.*

Davis's Spring, Cumberland County, N. C.
[30 tf] January 28.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1838, and from the same establishment as the excellent Seeds sold by him last season.

E. J. HALE.

December 26, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,

200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.

And for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C. J. O.

IMPORTED FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October Meeting of 1834.)

HAVING undertaken the management of this splendid English Race-horse, he will make the ensuing Season under my direction, at my Stable in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be let to Mares at $50 the Season, $75 to insure, and 50 cents to the Groom. The Season will commence on the 1st of March and end 1st July. Extensive and excellent pasturage provided for mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed with grain for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed for any that may occur, nor for escapes. The Season money will be due and payable when the mares are taken away.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour,) his dam, Clare, (bred by Lord Egremont in 1824) was got by Marmion, grand dam Harpalice by Gohanna, great grand dam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Honeywood's Arabian—Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues.

MULEY, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, who was a winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as 52*l*. Orville's is not only the most fashionable, but is also considered the best stock in England. Orville is the sire of Emilius, covering at 50 sovs, and, through him, grand sire of imp. Priam, covering in this country at $150—of Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs, (all three winners of the Derby,)—Oxygen, winner of the Oaks—imp. Sarpedon—imp. Merman—imported Tranby, &c. *Muley* is also sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks—of Muley Moloch—imp. *Leviathan*—imp Margrave, &c. *Muley* is out of *Eleanour*, the best bred mare of her day, who won both the Derby and the Oaks, and who is the only nag that has accomplished that great feat. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort, out of that splendid brood mare Young Giantess by Diomed,) is the grand dam of imp. Luxborough, and is full sister to Julia, dam of Phantom—Cressida, dam of imp. Priam—and half sister to the Walton filly, dam of Langar, all distinguished runners.

Clare, dam of Flatterer, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and, as a Stallion, *equal to any of any age*. Harpalice, g. d. of Flatterer, was bred by the Earl of Egremont, [who has bred a greater number of game horses than any other turf-man in England during the last forty years] and was got by Gohanna, her dam by Herod; she was the dam of Precipitate, out of Maiden by Matchem, from Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare. Mercury, sire of Gohanna, was got by the invincible *Eclipse*, out of Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, g. d. Amazon, by Driver. This mare, herself the dam of racers, was full sister to Hannibal, winner of the Derby, and Carthage, a distinguished racer and brood mare. Young Amazon, full sister to Harpalice, was the dam of Belwire, Tinwire, Goldwire, Trinket and Sharper, all distinguished on the Turf. This last, Sharper, so famous for bottom, was selected to run a 49 mile race in Russia, against the Cossack horses—he was sent there, run, and won easily, under great disadvantage of weight. G g. d. Fractious, by Mercury, is the g. g. d. of Lapdog and Spaniel, both winners of the Derby—perhaps the only instance where two colts from the same mare have won that great race. The whole pedigree of Harpalice presents a long list of splendid racers and successful brood mares. From this same maternal line was descended the famous English Stallion Tramp, whose dam was got by Gohanna, and almost full sister to Harpalice. Hart's old Medley traces to the same source; Chateau Margaux and Cetus, both imported, and among the best too, are from Gohanna mares, with much of the same blood as the g. d. of Flatterer. Indeed, Chateau Margaux, with the exception of one cross, has precisely the same pedigree. Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; Sir C. Bunbury's Young Giantess, and Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, to whom Flatterer is closely allied by blood, with the Duke of Grafton's Prunella, are regarded by the best Sportsmen and breeders as the best mares in England.

FLATTERER, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest-boned thorough-bred in the Kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs!) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse, in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

☞ The extraordinary performances of the 3 year old filly *Vashti*, by Flatterer's half-brother *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, at the Raleigh and other Courses in this State last Fall, and of many others of that horse's get at the South and South West, recommend his Stock to the favorable attention of breeders. Flatterer has proved a very sure horse.

SAMUEL MIMS.

January, 1839. 31-3w

GOELICK'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

MANAGER'S OFFICE,

Richmond, Virginia.

RICH AND SPLENDID LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZES:

80,000 Dollars!

$25,000! $20,000! $15,000!

Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS NO. TWO FOR 1839,

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. positively on Saturday 20th April, 1839.

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES:

1	Splendid Prize of	80,000 Dollars.
1	Prize of	25,000 Dollars.
1	do.	20,000 Dollars.
1	do.	15,000 Dollars.
1	do.	10,000 Dollars.
1	do.	9,000 Dollars.
1	do.	8,000 Dollars.
1	do.	7,500 Dollars.
1	do.	7,016 Dollars.
2	Prizes of	5,000 Dollars.
3	do.	4,000 Dollars.
4	do.	3,000 Dollars.
5	do.	2,500 Dollars.
10	do.	2,000 Dollars.
20	do.	1,500 Dollars.
50	do.	1,000 Dollars.
50	do.	750 Dollars.
133	do.	500 Dollars.

Besides Prizes of $250, $200, $150, $100, $80, $60, $50, $40, and lowest Prize $20.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

☞ Tickets only $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260
Do. do. 26 Half do. 130
Do. do. 26 Quarter do. 65
Do. do. 26 Eighth do. 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the Drawing sent them immediately after it is over. Send orders early and address

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS, *Richmond, Va.*

February 27, 1839. 34-5wks. pd.

35 HHDS. prime Retailing MOLASSES, Just received and for sale by

D. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1839. 34-6w

40 BAGS prime green new crop Rio COFFEE, 12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR, Received per Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 26. 1839. 34tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N. E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Rockingham Female Institute.

THE Exercises of this Institution commenced on the 4th of January. Every branch of English Literature will be taught. The Latin and French Languages also. Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing and Fancy Painting, Needle Work of every variety, Wax Work, with many fancy articles.

The Scholastic year will embrace forty-two weeks, to be equally divided into two terms.

TERMS OF TUITION.

English Department—Primary Class,	$8 a term.
Second,	10
Third,	16
French,	10
Latin,	12
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of instruments, each,	29
Needle Work,	2
Wax work, with materials furnished,	7
Drawing and Painting,	10

Price of Tuition in all cases to be paid in advance. No deduction to be made for absence of pupils, except in lengthy afflictions.

The perfect health of this village, with the friendly and refined sentiments of its inhabitants, are too well known to need description. Board may be obtained in a respectable family and on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. F. Leak or Mr. C. Robinson, residing near the village, or to Mrs. H. Green in the village.

Rockingham, January 22, 1839. 30-2m

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large addition to their former supply of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being bought at the late Sales at the North, will be offered at the lowest Market price, for Cash or approved Paper,—among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon, Claret and Drab CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels and Domestic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3 4 to 6 4,
3-4 and 6 4 Merinos, English and French,
1200 pieces Calicoes, well assorted,
Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
Linens and Lawns,
With many other Goods too numerous to mention.

By the next arrivals we will have about 75 PACKAGES more, which will make the assortment very large and general.

December 19, 1838 24tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1300 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

LAND for sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two Tracts of LAND in Moore County, one (containing 150 acres of Oaky Land, about 30 of which are under cultivation,) lies between the waters of Upper Little River and Juniper Creek, is well timbered, and abounds with excellent Springs. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. The other Tract [100 acres unimproved Pine Land] lies on the waters of Cane's Creek, and contains a considerable quantity of Saw Mill timber, which is contiguous to the Creek, a short distance above the point from which it is at present navigable.

The above Lands will be sold low, if application be made soon. The first Tract will be shewn by the Subscriber, the latter by Mr. Duncan Graham, who lives near it.

COLIN McFADYEN.

Moore County, Jan 1, 1836. 26 3mpd

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 saks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills, renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO.—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Feb. 12, 1839.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

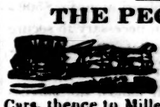
Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74 tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE And Trust Company.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf.

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family. The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, &c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. Thus making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838 13tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—A sl feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y